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AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
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BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue, not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1883.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN
CIRCUS.

An almost complete change of programme having been announced for representation last night, enticed a large number of visitors to muster under the mammoth pavilion at Bowington to witness Chiarini's third show. The Chinese element was strongly represented and were doubtless attracted to the exhibition by the first appearance of the Bengal tigers, and their intrepid tamer, Herr Nelis Lorenz Johnson. The overture was commenced punctually at nine o'clock, and if we cannot quite say that the orchestra is the equal of the Guards' band, we are willing to admit that Herr Von der Mehden has managed to bring his scratch crowd of performers into fairly good trim, although the man who operates on the big drum might temper his musical ardour—just a little bit—and have a trifle more respect for *tempo giusto* and the tympanums of the audience. We have so repeatedly written in the highest praise of the Olympian games, the second item on the programme, that words fail at this juncture to realistically and thoroughly explain how charmed we were with the beautiful damels and their noble steeds as they careered round the ring taking part in the ancient games which were so much in vogue in the days of our chivalrous ancestors. We are not by any means of the exacting order of being, excepting in the matter of libel cases, but that we can't help, however, we are nearly "full up" for the present at least, of the Olympian racket and shall begin when the Queen's Musketeers' scene is made the opening dish. The Wall-halla brothers were exceedingly well received for their performance with the balancing ladder and they richly deserved the applause accorded them for a very clever performance. Don José Romano introduced his educated Zebra and put him through his facings in grand style. This beautiful animal showed great docility and jumping powers of a high order (no joke intended here) although we were once or twice afraid that Mr. Zebra was going to quit the ring in an unceremonious manner and land himself in the box in which we sat at ease taking stock of his prowess over the hurdles. While on the Zebra's track we feel it to be our duty to the able performer who handled the animal to suggest that dress has a good deal to do with the success of such exhibitions; and although we are aware that genius cares not much for the glided trappings we also know that the audience like to see the performers appropriately attired. Sarony, in a most excruciatingly funny get-up, and Mdlle. Elise were again to the fore in their flirtation scene, and although they hardly scored so well as when they appeared on the dancing quakers they came in for a genuine reception. Miss Emma Stoodley and Perry, "the Doll," brought the first half of the programme to a close by a fine exhibition of riding on the part of the former, and a rather rough turn of broad humour by the funniest of funny clowns. The Goodrich family in their parlor skiting entertainment worked very hard, but the skiting was scarcely a description to permit of the finest

specimens of skating being shown. The final rough and tumble of the skating exhibition was vulgar in the extreme, and although it caused great laughter we cannot but think that a trifle more of legitimate skating and less buffoonery would have been more to the taste of the audience. Undoubtedly the performance of the evening was the display of horsemanship by the veteran Signor Chiarini, mounted on a *la haute cole* on the thoroughbred horse "Captain." The talented Signor is not so young as he was when he witted the frequenters of "Astley's" in the good old days, with his wonderful riding, but his seat is as firm and his hands as delicate as ever. We apprehend that it is mighty little Chiarini cares for any "butter" he might lavish on him, but we cannot help saying that his performance last night was far and away the best display of finished and delicate horsemanship ever seen in Hongkong, and doubtless a few of our local "jocks" were mentally taking notes of the ease with which Signor Chiarini made "Captain" obey the slightest pressure with rein or spur. General Perry and his recruits gave an amusing exhibition which certainly could be improved upon by being fined down considerably. We have said before that Mr. Perry is a capital clown and a very funny man, and we now say that he has no need to resort to coarse vulgarity to raise a laugh. Mr. and Miss Stoodley on a couple of bare-backed horses went through a difficult performance in most graceful fashion and elicited warm applause. Mr. Garnett, the contortionist, repeated his clever feats of bending and twisting in a truly wonderful manner, and wound up by somersaulting twice round the ring, a finish which fairly brought down the house. After a graceful performance on the triple trapeze, by Mr. Isidore Onzalo and Mdlles. Idalia and Anetta, for which the trio came in for a well merited reception, the ring was prepared for the entrance of the "striped" monarchs of the jungle on which a great number of seats became suddenly vacant, the ladies sitting in close proximity to the ring evidently not relishing such a near berth to the royal Bengales. As soon as the cage was carted into the middle of the arena the intrepid Johnson stalked into the ring and, after a bow and scrape, in the most matter of fact manner entered the cage amidst the hushed whispers of the white section of the audience and the muttered "hai-yahs" of the Chinese element and went through his daring performance. The Company will perform again this evening when the excellent programme set down for performance will doubtless attract a large audience to the camp at Bowington.

THE revenue returns of France for the first quarter of the second year, compared with the corresponding period of last year show an increase in the yield from indirect sources, amounting to 6,810,000 francs, and in that of the postal and telegraph services amounting to 1,500,000 francs, or a total increase from both these sources of 8,310,000 francs.

THE public will be glad to learn that the Steamboat Company has arranged another Sunday excursion to Macao. The *Honan* will leave the Company's wharf on Sunday morning next at 8 a.m.; and start from the Holy City on the return trip at 4 p.m. These arrangements are admirable, and will give universal satisfaction. One can enjoy a few pleasant hours of life on the ocean wave, and then be able to get home in time for dinner. The Steamboat Company deserves to be, and no doubt will be extensively supported in this latest public spirited enterprise.

MR. W. M. DEANE, captain superintendent of the Hongkong Police, left yesterday by the steamship *City of Rio de Janeiro* on twelve months leave of absence. It is stated that the Governor has appointed Capt. Dempster, of the Army Pay Department, to temporarily fill the position vacated by Mr. Deane. As this has not been officially notified we reserve our comments. If such a true-faced piece of flagrant official jobbery is true, we are afraid we shall be compelled to go with public opinion in protesting against His Excellency's impolitic and unfair act.

BUTCHERS are plentiful in Hongkong, and any further additions to the trade may be rejected after the manner in which an uninvited Frank Butcher, whose struggling career was brought to a terminus at the Police Court this morning when the Magistrate thought that the American ship *Great Admiral* would be better benefited by having this Butcher than would our fair Isle, and the ship soon received her full complement by the erring one being sent on board. If this custom is strictly adhered to we may soon hope to see the "loafer" nuisance down down to reasonable dimensions.

REGARDING the New Suez Canal project a correspondent of the *New York Sun* under date of 20th May says:—"English hostility to the Madagascar and Tonquin expeditions has greatly exasperated the French and the bitterness of the French press is remarkable. Just at present it is inflamed over the New Suez Canal project, the highest degree, and important developments are looked for at the stockholders' meeting on June 4th in Paris. The result will probably be that the company will at once undertake to construct a new canal parallel with the present one, and thereby discourage and render unnecessary the British project."

FROM our Macao correspondent's letter, published in another column, it will be seen that so far as libel actions are concerned, the Holy City can give Hongkong a very long start and a decisive beating. As there are some half dozen very pretty little cases pending in the Macao Courts, a few of our legal lights might go across the ocean and assist their brethren of the long robe in the neighbouring colony to amicably adjust the differences which are apparently turning the fine old place topsy turvy. Hongkong could easily spare a host of brilliant lawyers and a choice collection of intelligent jurymen, without in any way feeling the loss.

LIUTENANT SUTHERLAND of the 26th regiment is evidently a warrior of the first water, whose very appearance would be sufficient to cause a panic amongst any army of "hand-backs" who did not possess fire-arms. Tallant officer in question stands six feet four inches in height and weighs 364 pounds, and is the biggest man in the British service. Cutting a sheep in two with one stroke of a sabre is a feat which only few men can manage, the majority of those who can do that being in the English army. However, Lieut. Sutherland is said to be capable of cutting a bullock assunder with one blow, and he is evidently the sort of person whom it would not be very pleasant to get face to face with in a free fight.

JOHN FRANK STEELE, second mate on board the American bark *Robert Porter*, who was charged by Captain Nichols of that vessel on suspicion of stealing \$300 in notes, 42 sovereigns, one half sovereign and a shilling from the trunk in the skipper's cabin, was discharged by Mr. Wodehouse this morning. Captain Nichols, the complainant, having left the port. The evidence before the court was very weak and entirely unsupported, and in justice to the defendant we think it right to state that the second mate left the court with a clean bill of health. It seems a pity that an entirely honest man, so far as the evidence goes to show, should be bad up on such a serious charge and after being reminded to allow of further investigations to be made, discharged with the poor satisfaction of knowing that his accuser failed to show up when the pinch came.

WONG WOO drives the trade of copper smith, and thinking that the Dock Company's stock of copper was too large, he strove to lessen it by the attraction of a dollar's worth of the precious metal. Morden Khan, the watchman, did not think this a proper proceeding, however, neither did the magistrate who came to the conclusion that the copper smith's trade would not suffer by Wong Woo's absence from work for the next six weeks.

ADVISED from Mozambique via America are to the effect that Portugal has declared war against Makalo and other Chiefs on the Chire river. A Portuguese gunboat and troops have been despatched from Mozambique to the scene of hostilities.

A TURK Jeweller has made a tiny boat formed of a single pearl, which shape it assumes in swell and concavity. Its sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and the binnacle light at its prow is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder, and its stand is a slab of ivory. It weighs less than half an ounce; its price is 1,000*l*.

PROVERBIAL Philosophy: Abstinence makes the heart grow fonder.—All swell that ends swell—as regards shoes.—One swallow does not make a summer.—Distance lends enchantment to a view.—Let me make the ballets of an opera, I care not who writes its scores.—Woman is not so fair as she's painted.—Catch your hair before you shave it.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. Justice RUSSELL and a Special Jury.)
June 25th, 1883.

RULGIN v. FRASER-SMITH, \$1000.
(Continued from yesterday.)
Mr. Fraser-Smith commenced his address to the jury by expressing regret that the valuable time of the Court and of the gentlemen of the jury should have to be taken up with the hearing of so paltry and frivolous a case; he did not think that during the whole course of his life he had seen or heard of such a paltry case being brought into Court.

Mr. Justice Russell.—Do you intend to give any evidence, Mr. Fraser-Smith?
Mr. Fraser-Smith.—Yes, my lord; there are several points on which I wish to make statements on oath.

Mr. Justice Russell.—Very well; I may state that you need not deal with what you intend giving in evidence in your remarks to the jury.
Mr. Fraser-Smith, continuing his observations said that there were some peculiarities in this case. It was one of the very few cases reported in which one editor had come into court to sue for damages against the editor of another paper for an alleged libel. The editor of a newspaper had a far better weapon for the defence than the editor of a newspaper had in his own hand than any damages a court could give him even under the Libel Act. If there was anything in the paragraph which formed the basis of this action, or anything which pressed hardly on Mr. Bulgin in the way of criticism, he had in his paper an organ fifty times more powerful than any suit for damages. It was a thing almost unknown in the history of a free press for one editor to sue another for damages for publishing an independent statement concerning him, based, as he in this instance would show, upon a good foundation. He did not argue that the whole of the paragraph was untrue, but he asserted that the ordinary reader would be misled by what Mr. Bulgin and his own friends had told him he believed it was true. As he was only an amateur lawyer as well as an amateur journalist, he thought it would make the matter more clear to the jury if he first dealt briefly with the facts of the case, and then stated his rendering of what the law applying to the case was. The learned barrister had made out a good case for himself—an excellent case if it were true. He believed His Lordship would tell them that the statement being incorrect in several particulars did not take away the privilege as to show that he honestly believed what he stated to be true. That was the law according to many recent decisions. He would refer to the paragraph in the *Nagasaki Express* of the 16th May, on which Mr. Bulgin had written a criticism which had led to the article which formed the basis of this action. In writing this paragraph the editor of the *Nagasaki Express* was perfectly justified; the matter was one of great interest to the welfare of the port of Nagasaki, where the presence of a British man-of-war was not very unlikely to be required by an outbreak of the country. It also affected the trading interests of the port and was a matter of some importance. The editor of the *Nagasaki Express* was fully justified in dealing with this criticism as he dealt with the *China Mail* as follows:—(paragraph from *China Mail* read). He contended that in writing such a comment on the statements in the *Nagasaki Express* the plaintiff showed an ignorance of journalistic etiquette and custom which the lowest office boy who ever swept out a newspaper office would not have been guilty of. After what the plaintiff had stated in the witness box who could doubt that the expression "amateur journalist" was meant to refer, not to the editor of the *Living Sun* of whom Mr. Bulgin absolutely knew nothing but to himself, and he thought the jury, or anybody with sufficient common sense to understand the matter would come to that conclusion. He was the only amateur journalist in the Far East—amateur so-called, and this slanderous and contemptible exhibition of mean spite was a back-handed attack on the editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Mr. Bulgin said it was not, but the jury had seen that he did not know who the editor of the *Nagasaki Express* was; he said he had simply written from impressions, and what those impressions were had been forgotten. The *Hongkong Telegraph* had been plain spoken against all abuses, and against the *China Mail* occasionally; these lines could not possibly refer to the editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, but must have been meant for the editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. If the jury believed that this was so, the foundation was completely taken away from the plaintiff's case. A man publicly attacked had a right to defend himself in the same manner in a newspaper, and if he went beyond the bounds of decency, he was liable to be sued. It was his duty to have been true when he wrote it. Dealing with the pleadings, he pointed out that in certain sentences in the paragraph complained of had been picked out as having a double meaning, and it was on their own reading of what was said to be a libel that the plaintiff relied for a verdict. He believed His Lordship would bear him out in saying that if the plaintiff failed to satisfy the jury that the sentences in question—especially that alleging Mr. Bulgin's journalistic experiences at home—were confined to the Police Court, he would be bound to bear the interpretation put upon it by the innuendoes inserted in the pleadings, he would not be entitled to a verdict. When he wrote the paragraph he did so in the firm belief that Mr. Bulgin had been Police Court reporter to the *Clarendon News*, and that that was the extent of his journalistic experience. There was nothing injurious to Mr. Bulgin in saying this, as there was really nothing in it to disqualify him from taking the charge of a newspaper. It was not necessary for a man to have previous experience in editorial work to make a capital editor. The jury were asked to consider that because it was said that Mr. Bulgin's journalistic experiences at home were confined to the work stated, that it was meant to insinuate that he was a person of low character and vulgar associations. This insinuation was not meant, and could not possibly be conveyed by the words. In speaking of the *Clarendon News* as a low class paper, he was merely speaking of its nature of its rank with reference to other papers. The *Times*, *Standard*, *Arden*, *Daily News*, and *Daily Telegraph* were high class papers, while *Lloyd's*, the *Clarendon*, *Lowell News*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, and *Reynolds* were termed low class journals. But because Blanchard Jerrold wrote for *Reynolds's Newspaper* it surely would not be contended that he was consequently a person of low character and vulgar associations. The late Mr. Ashton Dikens, member of the House of Commons, years ago and editor of the *Weekly Dispatch*, wrote a great deal for that widely circulated paper; but it would hardly be contended that his associations with what was relatively a low class paper made him a low, vulgar blackguard. Mr. Sala, who is dragged in by the head and shoulders, as a literary expert in all newspaper disputes, has written a good deal in his time for the recognized low class metropolitan papers, but it would scarcely be contended that he was looked upon as a man of low character and vulgar associations.

It was in the sense indicated by these remarks, that reference was made to Mr. Bulgin as having been connected with a low class paper called the *Clarendon News*, which appeared to have changed its name since he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) left London. Mr. Bulgin now wrote for the *China Mail*, a decidedly low class paper, but he did not see how that of itself could make a man a person of low character and vulgar associations. The references to the utter failure of Mr. Bulgin as a journalistic star of the first magnitude on the *China Mail* and in Yokohama and Shanghai (extract read) only were intended to allude to the plaintiff's editorial and literary incapacity as a self constituted critic on other people's work, which Mr. Francis had himself said he was justified in dealing with. Then as to the use of the scissoring and paste business, the innuendoes attached to the learned barrister showed an absolute ignorance of the working of a newspaper, of an editor's position and duties, and of the literal meaning of the verb "to edit." To complain of this as libellous was simply absurd. All papers, not merely in Hongkong but everywhere throughout the world, principally filled their columns by the aid of the scissors and paste brush. In the *China Mail* in nine out of every ten copies, nine tenths of the contents were thus contributed, and such was nearly the case with the *Hongkong Telegraph* or any other paper. The proper duties of an editor were to collect news from all quarters of the world, to revise and correct it, and present it in a readable form to the public. It was well known that not one editor of a single London paper of standing writes his own articles; all high class metropolitan papers had special leader writers; but a limited staff rendered it necessary here sometimes for the editors to write most of their own leaders and paragraphs, besides editing the paper. It had not been the custom on the *China Mail* until recently, for it was well known that Mr. Murray Bain did not write his own articles, but had them contributed from outside the office. There was nothing wrong in that, for leader writing does not solely compose the editorial functions, as Mr. Francis so strangely seemed to think. Though he considered he had acted perfectly within his rights in the way he had criticised the scandalous, slanderous, and insulting aspersions in the *China Mail*, he admitted he might have done it with quite as much effect with less strong language, and certainly with better taste. He was ready, as soon as his attention was called to the article, to admit that some parts of it were very bad taste, and that it would have been better to have left out other parts altogether. He immediately on having his attention called to the paragraph, declared that he was ready to tender his frank apology to Mr. Bulgin for having published anything likely to hurt his feelings and expressed his readiness to promptly contradict anything he considered likely to injure him in his profession. The reply to the offer was—"No, blood and thunder war to the knife." Mr. Bulgin would not accept any apology though he had written about amateur journalists as "being mean, contemptible, and cowardly, because the paragraph was too grossly personal. Mr. Bulgin wanted damages, and in the face of his slanderous back-handed attack on the "amateur" journalists of the *Telegraph*, he comes here asking you to give him damages. You will observe from these letters which passed between the learned barrister and myself (letters read) that the defendant was anxious to make every possible reparation to the wounded feelings of this deeply injured individual. Perhaps it was true, in strict justice, that he ought to have ascertained whether his statements were true before he made them, and not trusted to his memory. Still he wrote without an iota of malice, for he never had anything to do with Mr. Bulgin beyond exchanging a few of the ordinary courtesies of life with him, and when it was intimated that he had gone further than the circumstances demanded, he caused to be published in a prominent part of the paper a leading article containing one of the ampest apologies it was possible to give for what was at the worst a simple case of *lapis memoriae*. He would have withdrawn anything which might have been considered injurious had the plaintiff consented to state in what respects the allusions to his past experiences were inaccurate, but as all information was refused, he still, although confident in the honesty of the criticism, considered it but fair to withdraw the references which he understood were not quite accurate as a duty to himself, his clients and the public. With regard to the status of newspapers, Mr. Bulgin had shown strange ignorance of home journalism in stating that the circulation of the *Daily Chronicle* was now equal to any paper in London but the *Times*. It was well known to everybody who knows anything at all about London newspapers that the *Telegraph*, has twice the circulation of the *Times*, and that the *Standard* and *Daily News* has at least a sixty per cent. greater daily circulation. It was wrong to say that Mr. Bulgin when he said he had not been a failure at Shanghai and in Japan, though he had certainly good reasons for believing otherwise, and the editor of the *Shanghai Mercury* believed so too. Those reasons were in his opinion stronger and more reliable than Mr. Bulgin's unsupported oath. He recollected an action at Shanghai in which Mr. Bulgin was described as a reporter, though he was none the less a respectable journalist for that, and police court reporting was a perfectly honorable and legitimate branch of journalism. It was nothing more or less than Mr. Francis had endeavored to lead them to suppose. Nothing could have been fairer than his offer to give the truth wide spread publicity if he was mistaken, but the plaintiff declined to furnish him with the means of doing so. As to the use of the expression "a shallow pated and conceited puppy" it was in very bad taste, and although it was not a libel that gave ground for an action he did not attempt to justify it; in fact he had made what was an act of apology, and the English language could permit him to make it. As Editor of a public newspaper he had publicly admitted to his leading columns that he had made use of an expression of which he was heartily ashamed, and he thought little more could be asked by anyone. It was not meant as a personal reference, but as to Mr. Francis's capacity as a literary expert and critic, in his contemptible, mean and scurrilous attack on the editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, which he was not sure did not lay the plaintiff open to a criminal prosecution. When he stood before that awful tribunal, a year ago he had said that to call a man a coward was an indictable offence, so that Mr. Bulgin had actually laid himself open to be prosecuted criminally for using such vile language to, as he says, the editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, but which defendant and most people in Hongkong believed was intended for the *Telegraph*. And yet Mr. Bulgin seeks damages for being libelled. With reference to his personal allusions to the paragraph, he could not avoid using Mr. Bulgin's name. The question at issue was an important one; Admiral Wiles's decision about not sending the men of war to Nagasaki will probably lead to discussion in the House of Commons and is certain to cause a lively controversy in the home press; it was therefore necessary that the claims of this self appointed judge of the value of the editor of the *Rising Sun's* criticism of Admiral Wiles should be thoroughly known. He consequently gave what he believed to be a true account of the paragraph, he could not avoid using Mr. Bulgin's name, and the public might judge for themselves whether Mr. Bulgin had good grounds to base his claims to it. In judgment on his

brother-editor, and to characterise any class of journalists as mean, cowardly, vituperative and scurrilous. It was a very old and true saying that no man should come into a court of law to ask for damages unless his hands were clean, and he would submit that after the plaintiff's scandalous and impudent attack on the *Nagasaki Express*, Mr. Bulgin certainly did not come before the jury with clean hands, and was not in a position to claim damages.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned for one hour for till.

On resuming Mr. Fraser-Smith continued his address to the jury, and said that in the event of their returning a verdict for the plaintiff, a very remote contingency if he had not made a great mistake in the characters and intelligence of the practical men he was addressing—the question of damages would of course arise. Now he would ask them, in what way had Mr. Bulgin sustained financial injury? how had his reputation or prospects been affected? Perhaps his feelings were hurt, but after his own chaste and delicate allusions to the "mean and cowardly proceedings" of other journalists, the jury were hardly likely to take much notice of Mr. Bulgin's injured feelings. The learned barrister had said that if Mr. Bulgin were looking for another appointment as editor, the statements relating to his past experiences would injuriously prejudice his prospects. That is sheer nonsense. Mr. Bulgin has certificates or testimonials as to his past experiences, and besides that, his work would be taken as a criterion of his abilities. The adverse opinions of a rival newspaper would benefit him rather than do him any harm. However, as the learned barrister had made this a point in his case, it was forced upon the defendant to show them, and it was with reluctance that he did so, what sort of a journalist or editorial reputation Mr. Bulgin had sustained. He regretted exceedingly to have to point out this course, but as he had already lost one libel case, as the learned barrister was aware—through mistaken good nature, and had spent a couple of months in Victoria Gao owing to some foolish notions of delicacy, he did not consider it politic, although in the present case, he thought there was not a scintilla of evidence to justify a verdict for the plaintiff, to throw away a chance, especially as the law was such a fickle subject to deal with. He would therefore refer the jury judge of Mr. Bulgin by his own works. These papers are copies of the *China Mail*, edited by Mr. James Bulgin, on April 11th, 1883, and the *China Mail* of April 11th, 1883. Those who are competent to speak on the subject say that the population of the Chinese Empire is close upon 350 millions, and that from 30 to 40 different dialects are spoken. The other observations speak for themselves; I merely point out those I have referred to as evidence of this editor's professional efficiency. On April 12th appears a review of a book of "Semi-political satires" and "enigmas" respecting Ireland and Afghanistan, by Mr. John J. Whitty, D.C.L., LL.D., M.A. (The criticism is read). Your attention is specially directed to the closing sentences:—

"Such luminousness as these are possible as party politics at election times, but it is really lamentable that a man holding high university honours cannot find something more useful to do in the 'dark night' of the present time, than to write a book of this kind." It would be better to give and give his private opinions.

This editor, who claims damages because he was advertised to confine his journalistic labors as much as possible to the use of the scissoring and paste pot, and who, in the same issue, attacks Mr. Whitty's book, to say that the author would be wise to abandon his literary labors and turn to delving and spinning like his primitive ancestors. On April 24th certain references appeared in the *Mail* concerning a company of professional performers who had announced their intention of paying the colony a visit. Dealing with the passage:—

"It would be very easy to run to earth the individuals who were struck with this happy thought advertising their misdeeds, and they might do so with comparative ease. The method of retaliation was adopted towards them. Perhaps it has not occurred to these bill-posters that there is a more effective way of punishing them for offences of this kind than to proceed before a Magistrate."

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. Justice RUSSELL and a Special Jury.)
June 25th, 1883.

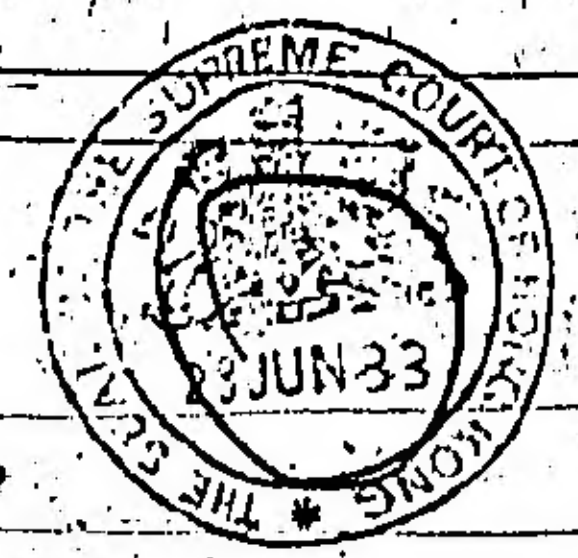
RULGIN v. FRASER-SMITH, \$1000.
(Continued from yesterday.)
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Mr. Fraser-Smith, continuing his observations said that there were some peculiarities in this case. It was one of the very few cases reported in which one editor had come into court to sue for damages against the editor of another paper for an alleged libel. The editor of a newspaper had a far better weapon for the defence than the editor of a newspaper had in his own hand than any damages a court could give him even under the Libel Act. If there was anything in the paragraph which formed the basis of this action, or anything which pressed hardly on Mr. Bulgin in the way of criticism, he had in his paper an organ fifty times more powerful than any suit for damages. It was a thing almost unknown in the history of a free press for one editor to sue another for damages for publishing an independent statement concerning him, based, as he in this instance would show, upon a good foundation. He did not argue that the whole of the paragraph was untrue, but he asserted that the ordinary reader would be misled by what Mr. Bulgin and his own friends had told him he believed it was true. As he was only an amateur lawyer as well as an amateur journalist, he thought it would make the matter more clear to the jury if he first dealt briefly with the facts of the case, and then stated his rendering of what the law applying to the case was. The learned barrister had made out a good case for himself—an excellent case if it were true. He believed His Lordship would tell them that the statement being incorrect in several particulars did not take away the privilege as to show that he honestly believed what he stated to be true. That was the law according to many recent decisions. He would refer to the paragraph in the *Nagasaki Express* of the 16th May, on which Mr. Bulgin had written a criticism which had led to the article which formed the basis of this action. In writing this paragraph the editor of the *Nagasaki Express* was perfectly justified; the matter was one of great interest to the welfare of the port of Nagasaki, where the presence of a British man-of-war was not very unlikely to be required by an outbreak of the country. It also affected the trading interests of the port and was a matter of some importance. The editor of the *Nagasaki Express* was fully justified in dealing with this criticism as he dealt with the *China Mail* as follows:—(paragraph from *China Mail* read). He contended that in writing such a comment on the statements in the *Nagasaki Express* the plaintiff showed an ignorance of journalistic etiquette and custom which the lowest office boy who ever swept out a newspaper office would not have been guilty of. After what the plaintiff had stated in the witness box who could doubt that the expression "amateur journalist" was meant to refer, not to the editor of the *Living Sun* of whom Mr. Bulgin absolutely knew nothing but to himself, and he thought the jury, or anybody with sufficient common sense to understand the matter would come to that conclusion. He was the only amateur journalist in the Far East—amateur so-called, and this slanderous and contemptible exhibition of mean spite was a back-handed attack on the editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Mr. Bulgin said it was not, but the jury had seen that he did not know who the editor of the *Nagasaki Express* was; he said he had simply written from impressions, and what those impressions were had been forgotten. The *Hongkong Telegraph* had been plain spoken against all abuses, and against the *China Mail* occasionally; these lines could not possibly refer to the editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, but must have been meant for the editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. If the jury believed that this was so, the foundation was completely taken away from the plaintiff's case. A man publicly attacked had a right to defend himself in the same manner in a newspaper, and if he went beyond the bounds of decency, he was liable to be sued. It was his duty to have been true when he wrote it. Dealing with the pleadings, he pointed out that in certain sentences in the paragraph complained of had been picked out as having a double meaning, and it was on their own reading of what was said to be a libel that the plaintiff relied for a verdict. He believed His Lordship would bear him out in saying that if the plaintiff failed to satisfy the jury that the sentences in question—especially that alleging Mr. Bulgin's journalistic experiences at home—were confined to the Police Court, he would be bound to bear the interpretation put upon it by the innuendoes inserted in the pleadings, he would not be entitled to a verdict. When he wrote the paragraph he did so in the firm belief that Mr. Bulgin had been Police Court reporter to the *Clarendon News*, and that that was the extent of his journalistic experience. There was nothing injurious to Mr. Bulgin in saying this, as there was really nothing in it to disqualify him from taking the charge of a newspaper. It was not necessary for a man to have previous experience in editorial work to make a capital editor. The jury were asked to consider that because it was said that Mr. Bulgin's journalistic experiences at home were confined to the work stated, that it was meant to insinuate that he was a person of low character and vulgar associations. This insinuation was not meant, and could not possibly be conveyed by the words. In speaking of the *Clarendon News* as a low class paper, he was merely speaking of its nature of its rank with reference to other papers. The *Times*, *Standard*, *Arden*, *Daily News*, and *Daily Telegraph* were high class papers, while *Lloyd's*, the *Clarendon*, *Lowell News*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, and *Reynolds* were termed low class journals. But because Blanchard Jerrold wrote for *Reynolds's Newspaper* it surely would not be contended that he was consequently a person of low character and vulgar associations. The late Mr. Ashton Dikens, member of the House of Commons, years ago and editor of the *Weekly Dispatch*, wrote a great deal for that widely circulated paper; but it would hardly be contended that his associations with what was relatively a low class paper made him a low, vulgar blackguard. Mr. Sala, who is dragged in by the head and shoulders, as a literary expert in all newspaper disputes, has written a good deal in his time for the recognized low class metropolitan papers, but it would scarcely be contended that he was looked upon as a man of low character and vulgar associations.

It was in the sense indicated by these remarks, that reference was made to Mr. Bulgin as having been connected with a low class paper called the *Clarendon News*, which appeared to have changed its name since he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) left London. Mr. Bulgin now wrote for the *China Mail*, a decidedly low class paper, but he did not see how that of itself could make a man a person of low character and vulgar associations. The references to the utter failure of Mr. Bulgin as a journalistic star of the first magnitude on the *China Mail* and in Yokohama and Shanghai (extract read) only were intended to allude to the plaintiff's editorial and literary incapacity as a self constituted critic on other people's work, which Mr. Francis had himself said he was justified in dealing with. Then as to the use of the scissoring and paste business, the innuendoes attached to the learned barrister showed an absolute ignorance of the working of a newspaper, of an editor's position and duties, and of the literal meaning of the verb "to edit." To complain of this as libellous was simply absurd. All papers, not merely in Hongkong but everywhere throughout the world, principally filled their columns by the aid of the scissors and paste brush. In the *China Mail* in nine out of every ten copies, nine tenths of the contents were thus contributed, and such was nearly the case with the *Hongkong Telegraph* or any other paper. The proper duties of an editor were to collect news from all quarters of the world, to revise and correct it, and present it in a readable form to the public. It was well known that not one editor of a single London paper of standing writes his own articles; all high class metropolitan papers had special leader writers; but a limited staff rendered it necessary here sometimes for the editors to write most of their own leaders and paragraphs, besides editing the paper. It had not been the custom on the *China Mail* until recently, for it was well known that Mr. Murray Bain did not write his own articles, but had them contributed from outside the office. There was nothing wrong in that, for leader writing does not solely compose the editorial functions, as Mr. Francis so strangely seemed to think. Though he considered he had acted perfectly within his rights in the way he had criticised the scandalous, slanderous, and insulting aspersions in the *China Mail*, he admitted he might have done it with quite as much effect with less strong language, and certainly with better taste. He was ready, as soon as his attention was called to the article, to admit that some parts of it were very bad taste, and that it would have been better to have left out other parts altogether. He immediately on having his attention called to the paragraph, declared that he was ready to tender his frank apology to Mr. Bulgin for having published anything likely to hurt his feelings and expressed his readiness to promptly contradict anything he considered likely to injure him in his profession. The reply to the offer was—"No, blood and thunder war to the knife." Mr. Bulgin would not accept any apology though he had written about amateur journalists as "being mean, contemptible, and cowardly, because the paragraph was too grossly personal. Mr. Bulgin wanted damages, and in the face of his slanderous back-handed attack on the "amateur" journalists of the *Telegraph*, he comes here asking you to give him damages. You will observe from these letters which passed between the learned barrister and myself (letters read) that the defendant was anxious to make every possible reparation to the wounded feelings of this deeply injured individual. Perhaps it was true, in strict justice, that he ought to have ascertained whether his statements were true before he made them, and not trusted to his memory. Still he wrote without an iota of malice, for he never had anything to do with Mr. Bulgin beyond exchanging a few of the ordinary courtesies of life with him, and when it was intimated that he had gone further than the circumstances demanded, he caused to be published in a prominent part of the paper a leading article containing one of the ampest apologies it was possible to give for what was at the worst a simple case of *lapis memoriae*. He would have withdrawn anything which might have been considered injurious had the plaintiff consented to state in what respects the allusions to his past experiences were inaccurate, but as all information was refused, he still, although confident in the honesty of the criticism, considered it but fair to withdraw the references which he understood were not quite accurate as a duty to himself, his clients and the public. With regard to the status of newspapers, Mr. Bulgin had shown strange ignorance of home journalism in stating that the circulation of the *Daily Chronicle* was now equal to any paper in London but the *Times*. It was well known to everybody who knows anything at all about London newspapers that the *Telegraph*, has twice the circulation of the *Times*, and that the *Standard* and *Daily News* has at least a sixty per cent. greater daily circulation. It was wrong to say that Mr. Bulgin when he said he had not been a failure at Shanghai and in Japan, though he had certainly good reasons for believing otherwise, and the editor of the *Shanghai Mercury* believed so too. Those reasons were in his opinion stronger and more reliable than Mr. Bulgin's unsupported oath. He recollected an action at Shanghai in which Mr. Bulgin was described as a reporter, though he was none the less a respectable journalist for that, and police court reporting was a perfectly honorable and legitimate branch of journalism. It was nothing more or less than Mr. Francis had endeavored to lead them to suppose. Nothing could have been fairer than his offer to give the truth wide spread publicity if he was mistaken, but the plaintiff declined to furnish him with the means of doing so. As to the use of the expression "a shallow pated and conceited puppy" it was in very bad taste, and although it was not a libel that gave ground for an action he did not attempt to justify it; in fact he had made what was an act of apology, and the English language could permit him to make it. As Editor of a public newspaper he had publicly admitted to his leading columns that he had made use of an expression of which he was heartily ashamed, and he thought little more could be asked by anyone. It was not meant as a personal reference, but as to Mr. Francis's capacity as a literary expert and critic, in his contemptible, mean and scurrilous attack on the editor

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 440.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS
GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
30 per cent.
they can be readily attached to ordinary
Gasaliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Agents for Hongkong.

**ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU
STANDS.**
HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME
CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOS' NONP. REIL KEROSINE, 150
Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).**
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND \$70,852.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., **LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,**
LO YOK MOON, Esq., **CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,**

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

**NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts
of the world.

For further information apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 318,235.56

**TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st** Tls. 968,235.56
March, 1883.

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., **WM. MEYER, Esq.,**
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., **G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,**

HEAD OFFICE.—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [83]

NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).**
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.**
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day Established myself as
MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT
at this Port under the name of **PO SHUN**
YANG HONG 行洋順保
CHEONG QUAN SANG.
CHONG YUEN STREET,
街洋昌
Canton, 1st June, 1883. [427]

To be Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 7, GARDEN ROAD.
" 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
" 32, GRAHAM STREET (lately oc-
cupied by Mr. H. N. MOBY).
" 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms)
with GARDEN in Mosque Junction. The
above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-
mediate possession can be had.
For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

TO BE LET.

(WITH POSSESSION FROM THE 1ST JULY NEXT.)
FIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTI-
LATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES
or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24,
Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.

Apply to
F. VINCENT,
8, Peel Street.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [450]

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot
20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the
property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.
For all information, apply to
BIRD & PALMER,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

Intimations.

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable
HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN
going home from the Far East. It is under the
direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs.
GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in
providing their visitors with every possible
comfort. TERMS, MODERATE. [502]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-
modation for travellers, especially those coming
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at
the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE
CHARGES. [503]

A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
(LIMITED).**
NOTICE TO SHOPKEEPERS
AND TOWNERS.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to let for
a term not exceeding FIVE YEARS
(after completion) SIX HANDSOME SHOPS
on the Basement of the Hotel Building.
For further particulars, apply to
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1883. [296]

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
(LIMITED).**

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to
receive TENDERS from suitable persons
for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the
HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE com-
plete.

The Building (together with a powerful pas-
senger lift) will comprise after the proposed
alterations and additions have been completed,
viz—

THE BASEMENT.
Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street
and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and
Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from
Pedder's Street.

A handsomely-fitted up Ladies' Room, for the
use of visitors and others.
Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens,
Store Rooms, &c. &c.

FIRST FLOOR.
A Public Dining Room, capable of dining up-
wards of 170 persons at the same time.
ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.
FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suite of
ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING
ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD
ROOM, READING ROOM, and
BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each.
(SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.)
Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted
Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with
a commodious Bath Room for each room.

All the Passages and Corridors throughout the
premises are wide and well lighted, most of the
furniture will be new and made expressly for the
climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and
others is drawn to the unusual advantages
offered.

Tenders to state sum per annum, and to
include taxes. No Tender under \$3,500 per
annum will be entertained by the Directors.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [292]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BRERA and late of
the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arrived in Hongkong, and will give
lesons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

MACAO.

WANTED TO RENT.

FOR TWO MONTHS during the Summer, a
FURNISHED RESIDENCE in MACAO
the Praia Grande preferred.
Send Particulars to
C. B. A.,
Care of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1883.

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX "GLENFALLOCH."

NEW FOULARD and BROOKLYN SILKS.
Brown and Green SILK LAVENTINE for Re-
covering UMBRELLAS.
NEW WHITE DRESS MATERIALS in Great
Variety.
EGYPTIAN and VICTORIA LAWNS.
DRESS SATEENS in every Colour.
White Swiss Checked DRESS MUSLINS.
Boys' GALATEA, HOLLAND, DRILL, and
FLANNEL Washing Suits in every size.

Ladies' FANCY POMPADOUR COSTUMES.
NEEDLEWORKS and INSERTION to Match
all Widths.
Black and Coloured SILK MITTS.
CHEAP VALENCIENNES LACES.
An entirely new Stock of Ladies' UMBRELLAS.
VICTORIA MUSIC BOOKS.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
PEARS SOAP.
&c. &c. &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [249]

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE and SILVER FILIGREE WORK,
COMPRISING—

White and Black Silk-Trimming-Lace.	Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.
" Cotton Trimming-Lace.	" Earrings to match the above.
" Silk Handkerchief Border.	" Fancy Pendant.
" Silk Circular and Square D'oyleys.	" Plain Chain Necklet.
" and Black Silk Fichu.	" Fancy Locket.
" Silk Parasol Cover.	" Fancy Bracelet.
" Cotton Parasol Cover.	" Brooch (Love Knot).
" Silk Veil and Scarf.	" (Marguerite).
" Silk Collar and Cuffs.	" (Slipper).
" Silk Collar-Breast-Pendant.	" (Shell).
" Silk Collar-Breast-Pointed.	" (Circular).
" Cotton Collar-Breast-Pointed.	" (Fan).
" and Black Silk Necktie.	" (Lily).
" Silk Mittens.	" Earrings to match the above.

AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE
CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.

S. MEYERS,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [238]

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AND HAVE NOW ON VIEW, A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR

OLEOGRAPHS

IN

MASSIVE GILT FRAMES,

OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, EMBRACING SECULAR and SACRED SUBJECTS

FROM PICTURES BY THE GREAT ARTISTS.

SUBJECTS.

THE MADONNA AND CHILD—AFTER RAFFAELLE.	THE DEER'S BAITING GROUND.
THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS— AFTER REUBENS.	THE CHICKEN'S SERMON.
THE DEATH OF ST. JOSEPH.	WIDE AWAKE.
SIMEON IN THE TEMPLE.	ANGEL'S OFFERING.
DAVID AND THE LION.	LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE.
SPRING.	BEATRICE CENCI.
SUMMER.	THE INSPECTOR'S VISIT.
AUTUMN.	AN ANATOMICAL LESSON—AFTER REMBRANDT.
WINTER.	REMBRANDT AND HIS WIFE.
THE FLOWER SELLER.	OUR DARLING.
THE FORTUNE TELLER.	DREAM ON.
CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.	DORTRECH.
THE OLD WOMAN AND THE SHOE.	EVENING SCHOOL.
MORNING JOY.	GERMAN LANDSCAPE.
ST. NICHOLAS EVE.	SHAKESPEARE'S BEATRICE.
LOST IN THE PRAIRIE.	IN THE FIELDS.
	THE RABBITS. GODESBERG.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A FEW COPIES ONLY OF MR. COLQUHOUN'S NEW BOOK,
"ACROSS CHRYSSE"

WILL ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.
Intending Purchasers should Register their orders AT ONCE to Secure Copies.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1883. [560]

W. B. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
NEW CIGARETTES and TOBACCO.

CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS in Great Variety.
FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY in BOXES; Very Cheap.
THIN OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, and NOTE PAPERS and ENVELOPES,
at a Cheap Rate than can be laid down from London.
LETTER BOOKS, WATER, WELLS, RULERS, and COMMERCIAL REQUISITES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW BOOKS.

A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE and SEASIDE LIBRARIES.
WALTON'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN and RIFLE.
WHO'S WHO?
STATESMAN'S YEAK BOOK.
&c. &c. &c.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.
CRICKET.
SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANTHE."
&c. &c. &c.

SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS and
MARKERS.
BEZIQUE.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [703]

FOR SALE.

THE OWNER being about to retire from
Business is open to negotiate for the Sale
of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNI-
TURE, Complete of the Old Established and
well-known establishment known as the "NATION-
AL HOTEL," situated at Nos. 222 and 224,
Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO
BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one
American) which are in first-class condition.
For further Particulars apply to
JOHN OLSON,
National Hotel.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [167]

FOR SALE.

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS,
No. 1 to 10.
WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 oz.
U. S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 Inches Wide.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILL.
COTTON TWINE—5, 6, 7, 8 Fold.
HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.
WILLIAM DOLAN,
21, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [493]

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"CITY OF TOKIO"
the above Steamship having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1883. [1]

Intimations.

**HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE "HONAM" will make a Trip to Macao
and back, on SUNDAY, the 1st July,
leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M. and Macao at 4 P.M.
First-class Fare to Macao and Back \$2.
Second-class. Tickets to be purchased at the
Company's Office.

The Macao Hotel will be prepared to supply
breakfast to the Excursionists. A few can have
breakfast on board the steamer by leaving notice
at the office, addressed to the Purser, *Honam*, not
later than 5 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 28th inst.
By Order.

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1883. [504]

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.
45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on
THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1883, at
THREE O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolution
passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the
Company held on the 19th day of June, 1883,
will be submitted for confirmation as a Special
Resolution.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [490]

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Company's Office,
No. 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on
THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1883, at 3.15
O'CLOCK P.M., when Resolutions will be pro-
posed that each of the existing Shares of the
Company be Divided into Five Shares of \$100,
upon each of which the sum of \$200 shall be
credited as paid up and that the Memorandum
and Articles of Association be altered in accord-
ance therewith.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [491]

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of
the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day
of July, 1883, at FOUR O'CLOCK, in the
AFTERNOON, when the Resolutions which were
passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of
the Company held on the 12th day of June, 1883,
will be submitted for Confirmation as Special
Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [461]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY
per cent. upon Contributions for the year
1882 has this day been DECLARED.
WARRANTS may be had on Application at
the Office of the Society on and after the 21st
instant.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).**

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 25th to
the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1883. [481]

**HONGKONG and CHINA GAS COMPANY
LIMITED.**

THE TRANSFER BOOK of this Company
will